





THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 2, at 11 A.M.  
FOR SALE BY AUCTION

**UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE INSPECTOR.**

**PICTURE BASKETS**  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Assorted  
CONCERTINAS  
Hornes NOTEPAPER, Small  
ditto, ditto DITTO, Large  
ACCORDIONS  
BANJOS  
FIDDLE MOUTHPIECES  
VALUABLE OLD COINS  
Bamboo BLINDS  
JAPAN LACQUERED TRAYS  
GLASS JUGS.

Also,  
General Toys, Puppets, Telescopes, Toy Gun Sets,  
Cavalry, etc. Confectionery, Soap, Pens, Pencils,  
Yarn, Watches, Yarns, Photo Frames, Mirrors,  
Kites, Goat Caskets, Broomware, Spelling Books,  
etc., etc.

Fancy Repositores, Shal-lons, Tubaccoes,  
 Dulcets, &c.  
**MRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the ABOVE**  
**BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART,**  
**17-STREET, THIS DAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, at**  
**12 o'clock.**

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**TERMS AT SALE.**  
**THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 2, at 11 a.m.**  
**FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION.**  
**Ex Melbourne.**

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**75 Cases AUSTRIAN FURNITURE.**  
 Nos. 14, 16, 17; Armoires, Bookers, &c.  
 Furniture Warehouses, Storekeepers, &c.  
**MRIS and ACKMAN will sell the ABOVE**  
**BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART,**

T-STREET, THIS DAY, and FEBRUARY, at  
 TERMS AT SALE.  
 NEW AUCTION MART, 195 FITT-STREET  
 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 11 a.m.  
 MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY  
 and  
 TANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION  
 OF  
 30 CASES  
 OF  
 ELEGANT HIGH ART  
 LONDON-MADE FURNITURE,  
 and  
 SUPERB OVERMANTELS,  
 &c. &c.  
 Landed in excellent order.  
 By MACQUARIE, from London,  
 195

[illegible][illegible]

name, side shelves, brackets, &c., &c.  
 TULI. GRANDPILERS, in Walnut, &c., with  
 elled mirrored backs.  
 ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,  
 Walnut Frame-*work*, tastefully upholstered with figured  
 silk, lacquered, &c.  
 OCCASIONAL CHAIRS,  
 upholstered in silk, tapestries, and plushes, &c.  
 BEAUTIFUL DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS,  
 Walnut Inlaid Occasional Table,  
 EC CABINETS, WALNUT CARD TABLES,  
 WALNUT WHATNOTS,  
 Revolving Bookcases,  
 some Ornaments and Stools, upholstered in plush.  
 OUT DAVENPORTS.  
 WALNUT CANTERBURY.  
 EFFICIENT BEDROOM SUITES, in AMERICAN

LOVET, SATIN WALNUT, and ASH, 4, 6, and 8, comprising 100 pieces.

ROCKERS, 10 mixed round, 24 inch tops, maple and bangles; MARBLE-TOP and TILK-NUT WAREHOUSE, with TOILET TABLES on FURNITURE DRIS, 20 inch, 24 inch, 26 inch, 28 inch, 30 inch, 32 inch, 34 inch, 36 inch, 38 inch, 40 inch, 42 inch, 44 inch, 46 inch, 48 inch, 50 inch, 52 inch, 54 inch, 56 inch, 58 inch, 60 inch, 62 inch, 64 inch, 66 inch, 68 inch, 70 inch, 72 inch, 74 inch, 76 inch, 78 inch, 80 inch, 82 inch, 84 inch, 86 inch, 88 inch, 90 inch, 92 inch, 94 inch, 96 inch, 98 inch, 100 inch, 102 inch, 104 inch, 106 inch, 108 inch, 110 inch, 112 inch, 114 inch, 116 inch, 118 inch, 120 inch, 122 inch, 124 inch, 126 inch, 128 inch, 130 inch, 132 inch, 134 inch, 136 inch, 138 inch, 140 inch, 142 inch, 144 inch, 146 inch, 148 inch, 150 inch, 152 inch, 154 inch, 156 inch, 158 inch, 160 inch, 162 inch, 164 inch, 166 inch, 168 inch, 170 inch, 172 inch, 174 inch, 176 inch, 178 inch, 180 inch, 182 inch, 184 inch, 186 inch, 188 inch, 190 inch, 192 inch, 194 inch, 196 inch, 198 inch, 200 inch, 202 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inch, 604 inch, 606 inch, 608 inch, 610 inch, 612 inch, 614 inch, 616 inch, 618 inch, 620 inch, 622 inch, 624 inch, 626 inch, 628 inch, 630 inch, 632 inch, 634 inch, 636 inch, 638 inch, 640 inch, 642 inch, 644 inch, 646 inch, 648 inch, 650 inch, 652 inch, 654 inch, 656 inch, 658 inch, 660 inch, 662 inch, 664 inch, 666 inch, 668 inch, 670 inch, 672 inch, 674 inch, 676 inch, 678 inch, 680 inch, 682 inch, 684 inch, 686 inch, 688 inch, 690 inch, 692 inch, 694 inch, 696 inch, 698 inch, 700 inch, 702 inch, 704 inch, 706 inch, 708 inch, 710 inch, 712 inch, 714 inch, 716 inch, 718 inch, 720 inch, 722 inch, 724 inch, 726 inch, 728 inch, 730 inch, 732 inch, 734 inch, 736 inch, 738 inch, 740 inch, 742 inch, 744 inch, 746 inch, 748 inch, 750 inch, 752 inch, 754 inch, 756 inch, 758 inch, 760 inch, 762 inch, 764 inch, 766 inch, 768 inch, 770 inch, 772 inch, 774 inch, 776 inch, 778 inch, 780 inch, 782 inch, 784 inch, 786 inch, 788 inch, 790 inch, 792 inch, 794 inch, 796 inch, 798 inch, 800 inch, 802 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1184 inch, 1186 inch, 1188 inch, 1190 inch, 1192 inch, 1194 inch, 1196 inch, 1198 inch, 1200 inch, 1202 inch, 1204 inch, 1206 inch, 1208 inch, 1210 inch, 1212 inch, 1214 inch, 1216 inch, 1218 inch, 1220 inch, 1222 inch, 1224 inch, 1226 inch, 1228 inch, 1230 inch, 1232 inch, 1234 inch, 1236 inch, 1238 inch, 1240 inch, 1242 inch, 1244 inch, 1246 inch, 1248 inch, 1250 inch, 1252 inch, 1254 inch, 1256 inch, 1258 inch, 1260 inch, 1262 inch, 1264 inch, 1266 inch, 1268 inch, 1270 inch, 1272 inch, 1274 inch, 1276 inch, 1278 inch, 1280 inch, 1282 inch, 1284 inch, 1286 inch, 1288 inch, 1290 inch, 1292 inch, 1294 inch, 1296 inch, 1298 inch, 1300 inch, 1302 inch, 1304 inch, 1306 inch, 1308 inch, 1310 inch, 1312 inch, 1314 inch, 1316 inch, 1

THE NEW YORK AUCTION SALE of the  
 FURNITURE, CARPETS, & CHINA  
 OF THE  
 NEW-MADE FURNITURE, at the HIGH ART  
 MART, 180 FIFTH STREET, TO-MORROW, FEB-  
 RUARY FIRST, at 11 a.m.  
 Descriptive CATALOGUES can be obtained at the  
 of the Auctioneers.  
 FURNITURE will be ON VIEW THIS DAY.  
 TERMS at SALE.  
 ABRIDGED ADVERTISEMENT.  
 WAVELEY.  
 at to Ladies and Gentlemen about to furnish in  
 good taste.  
 VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE by AUCTION,  
 ON  
 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

at the Residence of  
Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE,  
"YENTHOR," LEICHHARDT-STRAßE,  
WÄYENST. 1.

The Whole of her  
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE  
and  
ECHERISCHE and COSTLY HOUSEHOLD  
APPOINTMENTS.

CATALOGUES now in preparation.

ERIS and ACKMAN have been favoured  
with instructions from Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE  
not the important sale by auction, at her residence,  
on  
MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, at 11 a.m.,  
of  
the whole of her  
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE and

**EFFECTS.**  
**NEW DAY, SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.**  
**HIS DAY, THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,**  
**at 11 o'clock a.m.**  
**IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC**  
**AUCTION,**  
at the  
Residence of the late Mrs. HUGHES,  
DUKE-STREET, between William and Oxford  
streets,  
of the whole of the  
contents,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,  
including  
CASSWARE, CHINA, DINNER SETS, &c.  
and DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,  
NEWSPAPERS, PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD  
and COLLARD  
CABINETS and SIDEBOARDS  
BEDROOMS and KITCHEN BEDDING

STAIRS DRAWERS, WARDROBES, AND FURNITURE  
GREEN AND LAUNDRY UTENSILS, &c., &c.

**V. H. PEARCE,** Belmore-road, Randwick  
only, has received instructions from the Trustees  
of the late **HUGHES** to sell as above, at 104 Rumbold-  
street between Oxford and William streets,  
THIS DAY,  
**THURSDAY, 2nd JULY, 1884, at 11 a.m.**  
the whole of the **SUPERIOR HOUSE-  
HOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.**

**TERMS, CASH.**

**FANCY GOODS AND FURNITURE BUYERS.**

**UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE**  
OF THE  
**STOCK of a GENERAL DEALER**  
carrying on  
a **CHINA WARE, Fancy Goods**  
and **General** business

**WELLET and CO.** will sell by auction, at  
 125 Pitt-street, **TO-DAY,**  
 9, at 11 sharp, a large quantity of  
 variety of **CHOICE FANCY GOODS** and general  
 furniture.  
**DAY, at 11 o'clock, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD**  
**FURNITURE, consisting of,**  
 and Dining Room Suits, Overmattresses, Bed-  
 chests, Carpets and Linoleums, American Sewing  
 Machines, Dining Tables, and a variety of Ware, Glassware  
 and China, Double and Single Half-Tone Beds  
 and Bedding, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers,  
 Thomas Yellies and Ware, Pots and Kettles, and  
 a variety of useful and elegant Household Requisites.  
**WELLET and CO.** have been favoured with in-  
 structions to sell by auction, at **Labour Lane**  
**House, 36 1/2 Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,**  
**STAMEN BELL,**  
**HALLOWDEN HOUSE, JUNCTION ROAD.**

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 O'CLOCK, the  
great sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and  
ELECT. in completing Drawing-room Suits, Halls, Fire-  
places, Carpets, Pictures, Sideboard, Sewing Machine,  
Stands and Bedding, Chinese Drawers, Tables, Cans  
for  
J. H. BLACK and CO. (in conjunction with  
ANTON and SON) have received instructions  
from William to sell by auction, on the Premises,  
WHITE HOUSE, 1000 Broadway, Successors, 211  
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 O'CLOCK,  
SEE ABOVE. Terms, Cash.







## THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

of 50,000 bales, 150 direct purchases—500,000 bales in all. The wool supply of the colony is estimated to be the surplus of 100,000 bales, or about 15 per cent. in the total deliveries to the trade. The share of the home market is smaller than usual—37 per cent. against 50 per cent. in the previous year. The wool supply of the colony is figured by 28,000 bales. The Continental trade has been better than in 1901, the American 20,000 bales more than in 1901.

These comparative indications bring into prominence a fact which has been already alluded to by the well-known writer in the *Australasian*, viz., that the estimates of the Australasian supply of wool, compiled locally, proved to be over rather than under the actual supply. The estimate of 1901, however, was not one of our leading pastoral and financial bodies showed on 20th June last an increase in the shipments of wool for the year, then ending of from 100,000 to 120,000 bales. The estimate of 1902 is made up for the year ending December, 1902, but still there ought to be no such wide difference as is found when the English and colonial estimates of last year's increase in the wool supply are compared. Much of the difference in the various estimates may possibly arise owing to quantities of wool exported from one colony for sale in another colony being counted twice over. The wool of the Tasmanian, Queensland wools of late years have come some to the Sydney and Melbourne markets in large quantities, and no small proportion of the Tasmanian wool is sent to the Sydney market. The wool of these places may possibly be credited to the first instance in the exports of the colony in which they are grown and to which they rightly belong, and then again counted in the exports of the colony in which they are sold, and from there to the colony in which they are consumed. These being no export duty on wool from one of the colonies, the returns can only be regarded as approximately correct, and are not to be taken as an advantage to the colony as a whole if measures were taken, by the co-operation of the firms engaged in the wool trade, or other means, to secure a more thoroughly reliable estimate to be obtained.

A number of the most representative lines of wool sold in Sydney during the past week are contained in the following list:

**OSBORN.**

Mark.	District.	Description.	Rate.
ROBE over U	Oatfield	Crimped	161
		combed	15
CEMUS over B	Geelong	H W E	19
	Finke	1st comb	15
	Finke	2nd comb	13
JP over K	Uralla	1st comb	15
		2nd comb	13

BE over Kiah		H W R	24
A triangle	Taraxaco	Combung	24
W over W	W	W	24
JD over D	Daily	H W R	24
	Covers	W	14
W. Rosewater			
over Wagon	Cargo	H W R	21
Edli Pump	Willow Tree	H W R	24
TOD	Combung	H W R	14
W over W	Ditto	Combung	14
WJ over Yarro	Walcha	Combung	19
over OM	Shundara	H W R	24
W over W	Ditto	Combung	14
Colly mongie	over	In combining	45
JK over Sping	Daily	Combung	24
Ditto	Ditto	Flues	9
W. Stannard	Ditto	Combung	24
APC	New England	H W R	24
W over W	Ditto	H W R	24
JOE	Ditto	H W R	24
GDWB over	Morse	Combung	24
over	Leach	A W H R	24
JAS over NW	WV over	H W R	24
W over W	Rome	H W R	24
V over Yelman	Arundale	W & E	24
Ditto	Bronali	W	24
over WJ	Candle	Int combining	21
RO over WJ	Morse	H W R	24
Shackover	over		
over Rambar	W	Int H W	24
W over W	W	W & E	24
WC over New	Forbes		
JBY over Merri	Donahue	A H R	41
Merri	Ditto	Int combining	24

MR over Pine	Crocodino	W & E	50
RR over Little	Doonee	Crocodino	51
CR over Soons	Doonee	Crocodino	51
JB RB over	New England	Pleco	38
W	Island	W & E	67
WB	Doonee	W & E	67
MR over Mount	Collinsdale	1st Umbagog	50
Brandon	Ditto	1st Umbagog	51
Ditto	Ditto	1st Umbagog	51
JB over stroke	Perth	H W & E	53
P	Merriva	H W & E	58
CR	Ditto	H W & E	59
MR over Glen-	Crookwell	H W & E	48
Garry	Doonee	H W & E	50
JB over M	Doonee	H W & E	50
JJ over Esau	Doonee	H W & E	50
Hill	laverell	Combining	15
MR over Black	Quasquaw	W & E	58
Rock	Gummadah	Combining	53
F in circle	Ditto	Pleco	11
Ditto	Ditto	Pleco	11

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DETERMINATION OF PERIOD

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ally enter upon any higher occupations than were  
the most common, and he was not content to  
be calumniated which in the estimation of the world  
command more respect than others, but he  
was content to follow the path of duty, and  
his fathers will have acquired a dignity of  
place in the world, which can be gained by no  
other means. He was a man of a high and  
unusually humble can rob them of." Applause.  
The next were the wives of a philosopher and  
a statesman, and the speaker said that he was  
absolutely true that the life of anyone, however  
noble, must be always robbing and happening  
to him. He said that he was a man of a high  
and unusually humble can rob them of." Applause.  
He always have the glorious satisfaction of falling back  
on his friends who never worried them—books—when  
he was in a school had placed in his hands a statement  
which covered the work of the year. The school  
was not given for the best school ex-  
amination in the highest class, and he  
said that it was a man of a high and  
unusually humble can rob them of." Applause.  
He said that he was a man of a high and  
unusually humble can rob them of." Applause.  
He said that he was a man of a high and  
unusually humble can rob them of." Applause.

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**THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir.—Your correspondent's letter in this morning's issue drawing attention to the want of proper facilities for the depositors of money orders, and the Money Order Office in the General Post Office can be endorsed by a large number of people transacting business in London. My object, however, in writing is to show that the Government have been completely misled in the building set apart for the country branch department of the Government Savings Bank. Not only have I on numerous occasions been obliged to call on the staff of the building but it is an undeniable fact that a majority of the gentlemen engaged therein suffer serious inconvenience during the hot weather. For the purpose of the building being erected it was to be hoped that the proper authorities will cause matter like this to be put right without delay. Hoping for brevity I am, Sir, Yrs. &c.,

**M. B. FRIEDER**

January 21. 1886.

against the lease a complaint. On proof of truth of the complaint the board may impose on

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tion, and, also, from other land, and may on such incidental claims be necessary. See cases 45, 46, and 47.—Will facilitate the sale of land under section 46 of the Act of 1880 (see page 100) by the following:—The effect of the revival of cases which were on the eve completion, and had, in some instances, been applied for, and which were not, is to remove all objection that the pastoral lease should be exchanged could be carried out. The effect of the amendment is to give the same arguments on the land which the lessee may surrender to the Crown shall, with the lessee's consent, be given on Green points.

**AUCTION SALES.**

48.—This clause will be found very useful, and will be found to be of great advantage to persons who may be offered at auction and not bid, and persons are constantly applying to buy such land, and the clause will be found to be of great use, either wishes the whole expense of an auction should have been gone through. In such cases the clause will be found to be of great use. A clause which has two rights of withdrawing the land. A clause which has two rights of withdrawing the land. A clause which has two rights of withdrawing the land.

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for the purpose of repelling the invasion, or even for use during the next war. Those who are crying out the great need for a new material, it is to be expected, are lately preparing timber and wood for the new material. It is to be expected, that the new material, if such an extent has not already been carried, that a troop of colonial soldiers will be sent to the forest to cut down a tree. Let our new legislation leave them with regard to the Forestry Department give rise to their jubilation in the future.

I am, etc.,  
WOODMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

What you aptly term the demystification of the chemical profession, is a necessary and logical exception when it is observed that the chemical education of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry, is given to the persons of the chemist and the pathologist, and not to the persons of the forester and the agriculturist. The position of director could only have been held by a person of the chemist and the pathologist, by either the chemist or the pathologist, in conjunction with their other duties.

by a number of so-called experts, the chemist and the pathologist ought to be the basis of the decision. The House of Agriculture informed Parliament that all our experts had been recommended by the Government, and that the Government (Mr. Sydney Smith) had left a minute to the effect that the appointments should not be made, as there was no one to go into them. According to each of these gentlemen for the positions they wished, to say the least, did not render any sense at all. The whole thing was a farce, which, in fact, indicates that the services of them, including the services of the chemist, were not of the least value. It was very curious, whereas the removal of the scientific officers was a matter of course, that the Government wanted to say that they believed to be, the conclusions being trifling loss. For consistency's sake, they ought to have said that the scientific officers ought to be removed, and that the Government had been told that that happened deceptively upon by the Lord High Executioner, in his own head I am, etc.

J. A. MALANA.

DRINK CONSUMPTION.

**THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**  
 "During the past fortnight you have published two columns of news concerning the operation of the liquor traffic in this colony. Mr. Bee, in submitting his financial statement to the House of Assembly, gave the 'shortcuts' of the revenue derived from the traffic as follows:—  
 1st. Second: Mr. Knapp, hon. secretary to the Optician League, in submitting his annual report on the consumption was 179,540 sold to the population, or an increase of 54 per cent and it was the first increase since 1983. (Use of these statements must be incorrect, or the Government must be defrauded of an enormous revenue by illicit distilling.)  
 R. N. SANDEMAN COLLIERS.  
 January 1.  
 "IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH"  
 Use Try's Malted Cocoa.—Advs.

—●—  
SONS OF HUMILIATION

**SONS OF EMERSON.**—The meeting of the Division in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening January, The G.W.P. (Bro. A. Page) presided. Present: Bro. Wm. C. Smith, Secretary; J. H. Standen.—Bro. Brownman, G.W.A., gave the invocation. Bro. Glendon, Grand Master Kitchen, gave a grand rap. Bro. Simpson, High Priest, gave a rap; upwards of twenty-five members were present. Reports of sub-divisions having presented their reports were admitted and duly initiated, and the constitution was read by Bro. Standen.—Bro. Whitehead, Master Sons Division, Simpson, High Priests of Campersdown Division; Bro. St. George, High Priest of the Division at Proper Divisions. Minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed. The financial report was read and approved. The following were gathered that the total number of members present, being an increase of 7500 the previous year. The expenditure for the year was made up as follows:—Six pax, \$1291; rent and chemist, £1609 16s 10d; funeral expenses, £412 18s and £12 18s 6d. Total £4443 17s 10d. The total value of the goods sold was over £7500. The G.W.P. delivered

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The three principal officers were unopposed, namely, Bro. George Hawk, president; Bro. John W. Wallace, secretary; and Bro. Alex. R. S. Trecker for (financial). Bro. C. W. Tucker was elected trustee; Bro. E. J. Smith and Bro. J. W. Randall were re-appointed auditors; and the officers, with the exception of Bro. Randall, were appointed a board of managers. This concluded the business of the meeting.

The next meeting was held on Monday evening at the Congregational schoolroom, for the purpose of opening a new branch of the society. The first speaker was one who occupied by the title, Mr. J. Wallace. On the platform Christian efforts were being made to reach the masses.

The chairman having stated the purpose the meeting had been called, introduced John Simpson, who then explained the objects of the society, and received from friendly societies in general, the treasury of the new branch.

Bro. E. K. King and Mr. S. Purcell, also

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For we had we apologists all too prone to see the other way round of disaster, in the sense that it would seem that something had to be done to save the country's credit. Whilst therefore, that man, alas, who is the first to see the need to do something to save the country from the ravages of war, there is nevertheless much to be said for the view that the Government should even yet reached that point when it would appear they are rapidly approaching the future of the country (involving as it does about as much as the little debt of the country as a whole) as to every other political consideration; and it is equally manifest, and that there is no other way of dealing with the difficulties of the situation as yet, to produce a Ministry (or even a Government) of men who are completely with the perplexities presented to this view of the case one of the most serious of the country's present, the right man must be forthcoming and promote Ministry created to deal with the parameters of the situation, the colony will find itself driven to the

control of calling in this list of foreign countries, questioning the propriety of the export of more medicines directed, and partly he fills the most profound anxiety of the business of the country, and the preference, and should, indeed, convey to earthly and complete finality, and the present unfortunate state of parties this morally be looked for, except, perhaps, the condition of a condition. The industry of the higher consideration should raise upon our side. The danger of the future, and all the shade—rather preserved, of itself, capable of producing a national and industrial industry, but in a condition, that would surely be done. Of every national danger partly politics entirely responsible to us, and if it is not, then we must effectively safeguard any point, then we witness a condition of the country, and the condition of the nation. I urge then, Sir, that we are drifting, it is national crisis whose magnitude may as be to be the condition of the nation. The peril, sufficient in itself surely, is, un- such as the mercy of more chaos, for the condition of the nation.

are (even the weakest of the Australian) and their inability to bear the strain of it. Further, the defection of our foreign troops at present confined to the unfortunates possibly exposed to those plains of whom we have hitherto stood loyally by. These should fall as they fall.

I am, &c.,  
R. OSBISTON.

W. Middendorf, a German long resident in Peru, has just published the last volume of his colonial work on the languages, especially the Quechua, Aymara and Guaraní, which he gives in Spanish. The volume contains the drama of Ullatza, believed to be pre-Columbian, as well as specimens of prose composition in the various languages. The work is published by Leipzig.

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on, Mr. CORLEND in the House in which he considered the whole of this American question, and he printed copy of the speech in the House in Committee, and the introduction of the CORLEND in a speech of half-hour's duration, the various points "briefly," as Mr. Corlond said, that word, and expounded. In other speech usually delivered on a bill on its second reading, the assistance of conducting Parliament, and delivered on the motion. As though this departure from the temper of the House, own speech had calmly suggesting not continue the motion to pass was it was rather coolly and constrained in disposition. At any rate, sense that it was appeared that man good deal which

to say at once, of the whole subject had been put in full in a second-reading embraced the opposite debate on the was the result when the Ministerial motion soon became obvious blunder had been burden of the de speakers from the House, but these found to be empty bill. Men such GOSWELL, and Mr. representative authority from the selector's unsparing in the the measure.

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It would be superfluous to add circumstances to determine a measure which elementary life so much more needless to determine of the Ministry of the way that the heard of again at present necessary synopsis of the measure is that the bill is not. It contains no gross ruling proposal, accepted, the rest of the adjustment of the measure as best to give measure embodied in utterly distinct, and

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buying it back at the £100,000 a year. renders in many difficult conditions, with guarantees, and to nearly every forgetting none of the community at large. In fact a dozen amendments in one. It would, in past experience, under favorable circumstances, its adequate consideration, admirably advised the Ministry, which measures merely at the Ministerial proposal from the question of passing into law.

Naturally the organs of the United Kingdom, in the failure of the Australian Government to give effect to their number. The majority of opinion in the banks implies a unanimous one another at a time a reasonable view of crises, banks, without conditions or not, could be another. This has been in England and in Australia recognised as a duty to the interest of emigrants such only were concerned expect to hear of assistance for goodwill and financial for so much in financial expectation that a bank

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It appeared that it was accepted. It seemed appeared that many hon. members had a good deal of what they wanted to say, and so that at once the bill was taken up the whole subject of the merits of the bill had been put in full detail before the House in a second-reading speech, other members embraced the opportunity of continuing the debate on the bill. It was clear that this was the result which it was the object of the Ministerial management to produce, it soon became obvious that a serious tactical blunder had been committed. The student of the debate was supported by speakers from the Government and the Opposition House, but these were for some time found to be emphatic opponents of the bill. Men such as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. DENNISON, and Mr. GOSWELL, who were representative authorities, and who were chosen from the selector's point of view, were unsparring in their denunciations of the measure. It was described as a bill to lock up the lands of the colony from settlement. The Ministerial management with the pastoral leases in the Central Division was declared to be utterly inadequate for the requirements of settlement. The prediction was confidently announced that the Government would never consent to the proposal to spend up to £100,000 a year for the purpose of buying back alienated lands for the purpose of settlement, while at the same time it was proposed to give the lands for grazing, agriculture, and associated settlement at a rental of 1s per acre on the capital value. The bill was ridiculed with criticism, which became all the more formidable as it came from the ranks of some of the staunchest supporters of the Ministry. This was a discouraging outcome of an elaborate policy of finesse and manoeuvre, and a disappointing result of the planning which was upon which the Government placed reliance.

It would be superfluous under present circumstances to devote much attention to a measure which entered upon its Parliamentary career so miserably. It is now more needless to do this than the business of the Ministry is conducted in such a way that the bill may never be heard of again. All that that it is at present necessary to say is that the system of the measure was to give elsewhere that the bill is essentially one of detail. It contains no great leading principle, no ruling proposal, which, having been

In these circumstances it is to be regretted that the associated banks could not have seen their way to do something more than they have done, either to support the Federal Bank of Australia or to assist in its liquidation. It will, no doubt, be said that they have done what they could under the circumstances. By this time the necessity of the debate was clear, and that they were forced upon them by the warnings they have received. Perhaps it is so, but all the same it is to be regretted, and they must regret, that they have not seen their way to render help to the banks whose failure must prejudicially affect their own interests. Were the support of Australian banks derived solely from the Australian community the significance of the failure of one of them would not be so serious. But where that support to the amount of about £25,000,000 is derived from abroad, it is of much importance that the foreign constituency should not be so alarmed as to shake its confidence. The extent of the Scottish influence in our Australian institutions is indicated by the fact that of the million of deposits obtained by the Federal Bank in 1900, £200,000 was obtained from the Edinburgh office and £80,000 from the Aberdeen office. Unless this bank is exceptional, it would imply that about half the British deposits held with our banks come from Scotland. That consternation should be caused among them will not be matter for surprise. A short time back a leading Scotch journal, reviewing the Australian banking position, pointed out that it was not to add to the deposits they had given our banks. It is now to be feared that the advice will not be so complimentary to our credit. In depressing panic in view of the strength of the banks of Victoria, the *Scotsman* takes a sound view of the situation. Cable news of market prices does not indicate that so far the failure of the bank has weakened Australian banks, but it is very amusing to read leading financial authorities in the United Kingdom there are some who have special knowledge of our institutions, and are able to distinguish between them, and to appoint the measure of risk to the general financial security of the colonies from the failure of any one of them. They know which are the strong banks and which are the

Police statistics are not commonly interesting reading; but there is an item in the Police Department's report in another column that presents a curious feature in criminal statistics. It is the number of arrests made by the police in the year as compared with the year preceding. That may, of course, be dependent on the fact that the arresting machinery was unusually active in the year on the two occasions, and consequently performed about the same amount of work. But that explanation does not cover the fact that among the many thousands of arrests made, there is a marked improvement and some falling, there is apparently with few exceptions a uniform proportion preserved between the classes of crime. Taking the number of inquiries, the number of offences, and the proportion of deaths owing directly or indirectly to intoxicating drink is as nearly as can be the same. Again, indecent assaults preserve the same average of population for each year to year, and generally it appears that though some little improvement in the general numbers may be found or imagined, the occurrence of crime, and of the several kinds of it, seem to be governed by some occult law of rigid uniformity. How can this be amid the countless varieties of character and temperament that go to make up the composition of the community, and amid such an endless variety of incitements and temptations, and oppositions and circumstances generally, that seem to have a controlling influence on every sane man's lives? It is said to be the creature of circumstances, and again it is said that our characters are what we make them. But here we have a document based on the careful collation of facts, and it tells us that, notwithstanding all these influences both within and without us, we follow on one steady course, and are wicked or good, and both in default and particular ways, in accordance with inflexible rules, and that, no matter how good we try to be and to keep out of evil, the same number of us find their way there all the same.

tion of adjusting the details of the bill so as best to give effect to it. The measure embodies a large number of utterly distinct proposals and alterations, many of which would do doubt be of great use to the public, and some of which stands on its own footing, and, with all of the machinery to give it effect, must be considered independently and on its own merits. It provides for the obtaining of title to land by leasing lease agricultural houses, village settlement leases. It deals differently with the extension of pastoral leases in the Central and in the Western division. It deals in a different way with the rabbit pest. The area limitations of selections are altered. The conditions of conditional purchase are largely modified and deal with a new provision, as before implied, a power of resumption of land for agricultural settlement by buying it back at the rate, if required, of £100,000 a year. The bill makes surrenders in many different directions. It alters conditions, reduces terms, dispenses with guarantees, and makes concessions to nearly every interest concerned, forgetting none except that of the maintenance of the measure. In fact a dozen amending land bills bound in one. It would, if we may judge by

that experience, under ordinarily favourable circumstances consume months for its adequate consideration. It is, therefore, admirably adapted for the ends of the Ministry, which appears to regard its measures merely as lines for filling out the Ministerial programme, quite apart from the question of their likelihood of passing into law.

Naturally the organs of public opinion in the United Kingdom are alarmed at the failure of the Associated Banks in Australia to give effective aid to one of their number. These journals are evidently unacquainted with the fact that the banks imply a unity of purpose to help one another at a time of trouble. This is a reasonable view to take. In times of crises, banks, whether united in associations or not, commonly support one another. This has occurred frequently in England and in America. It is almost recognised as a duty. It is not done solely in the interest of embarrassed banks. If such only were concerned we should not expect to hear of assistance being tendered, for goodwill and friendship do not count for so much in financial life as to justify the expectation that a bank at peril to itself would run to the aid of a rival institution in danger of collapse. But banks help one another because they are commonly so intimately associated that one cannot suffer without endangering the safety of others. Commercial connections are so interwoven that if one institution fails others are exposed to serious danger, and the risk will be in proportion to the measure of credit on which they trade.

While such is the view of joint responsibility in London, where the banks are not in association, it is all the more important that common action for the support of the weak should be taken in Australia. Their association, it may be, was not primarily for the purpose of standing together at a crisis; but for the prevention of undue competition between themselves. Sometimes the mercantile community has complained of this association as creating a monopoly to the prejudice of their interests. On the whole, however, the association of banks has worked in the interests of the mer-

That gratification will be increased when the people come to realise the extent of the boon, for no doubt it will take some time before people generally appreciate a convenience that in some other places is looked on in the light of a domestic luxury, and in many a case as almost a necessity of life. The fact that, while the revenue from telephones has been in the South Wales only £16,578 a year, and the service has been barely paying its expenses, the colony of New Zealand, with a population little over half the number, has been giving £22,000 of annual revenue from the same source, and that the New Zealand telegraph large profit on the service, shows that there was room for reform. And though the tariff proposed by the Postmaster-General is higher than that production will be by and by, there is little doubt that the reduction proposed will bring popularity to the service and increased profits to the Treasury. Hitherto it has been requisite here to pay a lump sum down for cost of erecting the posts and wires before any other consideration of the use of a telephone, just as if it had been necessary for any hamlet up the country to put down the cash cost of building a railway before it could obtain the advantages of railway communication. Now the work will be done by the State, and rent or revenue or interest will be drawn from the investment as in the case of any other public service. But the practical part of that will be of interest to the people is that without any preliminary cost, a subscriber will be charged, for a private residence, only six pounds a year for the service—with certain additions for extra distance or connection with the central Sydney Exchange if a resident in the suburbs. For a business establishment the charge will be £10 a year, with similar additions for extended connections. People in business will appreciate the boon in the reduction at once. But it is the private householder that must wake up to the advantages and the enjoyment of the new state of things. Connected as subscribers will be with all the butchers and bakers and grocers and milkmen, the housewife will

the Government, the attendance of members when the Assembly met yesterday was rather better than of late. The number of ladies in the gallery was, as on the previous Wednesday, an indication of the fact that the ex-Premier intended to speak, and altogether the Chamber and the lobbies leading to it presented an animated appearance. The programme was exactly but little amended, and Sir George Dibbs at an early stage asked for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the immigration of persons of Asiatic and coloured races, and amend the Chinese Restriction Act. The motion was allowed to pass as formal, and to-morrow the Assembly will consider this matter in committee. Mr. Copeland also asked for leave to bring in a Bill, with its phenomenally lengthy title, asking the committee's assent to the introduction of this measure. The speaker, in doing, having learnt from experience the length of time which it takes to read this title, pointed out the inconvenience of the practice. He stated that, in order to avoid future resort to it, the rule by which bills were so frequently delayed out of order, because they did not correspond with the order of leave, would be somewhat relaxed. Members showed relief at this dictum, as it will remove the necessity for any more nightmare titles of this kind, and Mr. Copeland indicated that in committee he would amend the title so as to reduce it to two or three lines. The Government's bill contains 73 clauses. Mr. Copeland explained its importance, and dwelt upon the care and impartiality with which it had been drawn up. He said that it was not intended to force the law to do justice all round, and had shown, as he declared, no regard for class interests, nor had he sought to obtain popularity by favouring any influential section of the community. He declared his own desire to block Sir Henry Parkes's motion of censure; the Government intended to stand to its guns and fight the fight out, and if it lost should count—well, it would still smile and look pleasant.

Come back to the land question, which after all was the real object of this speech. Mr. Copeland declared that it is impossible to discontinue since land was being thrown up at an alarming rate. Some eight million acres of occupation licenses had been abandoned, and eight hundred acres in the Western and Central divisions, covering an area of 240,000 acres. It was a magnificent picture Mr. Copeland drew of the depression in the pastoral industry. The lands and numerous pastures had been abandoned, the squatter, advances on no longer be obtained, and all improvements are at a standstill. As usual, the Minister was full of details, he weighed in his mind, with the figures, and he gave a surplus of figures and facts relating to the land. Mr. Copeland's exposition of the question dis-

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news/page/1374158











W. J. T. Hayward (scratch), the crack rider of the Pioneer Bicycle Club, Christchurch. In the 10-mile handicap, with first-class limits

Hayward again second, five yards to the lead, the time being 30 minutes 10 1/2 seconds, but about 20

second were won by Kerr, with Hayward, second. In the one-mile Handicap (jockeys' brackets) the 1½ mile Handicap was won by Kerr, with Hayward second, and North third. On Boxing Day, at the Phoenix Stakes, Kerr, with Hayward second, Chrischurch, Kerr won the Five-mile Handicap, beating Hayward, Wilmot, and

Mr. J. Tunko, who was the first to be beaten by a yard by Kerr, who made the Australian record of 10.5 seconds in 1955. Kerr secured five firsts, four seconds, and one third prize.

**AQUATICS.**

**ANNUENTARY REGATTA COMMITTEE.**

A meeting of the committee for the Anniversary Regatta was held in the Australia Hotel last night. Mr. E. W. Knox in the chair. Accounts amounting to £1,000 were presented and approved. The expenses of those protested against, were ordered to be paid over, and it was decided to arrange for a date at which the presentation might be made.

**THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT-CLUB.**

The monthly general meeting of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron was held in the rooms, Post Office Building, last night.

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4. **Surrogate.**—Mr. J. M. Eaton being unable to attend, Mr. C. C. Eaton, his son, acted as surrogate. Regret was expressed at the loss of Mr. Speers, who has held the position of loss, secretary, for several years. A notice of adjournment was afterwards held, at which a number of new members were elected, and the new 22-ounce beer was introduced. Arrangements were made for the approaching race.

**BOATY HAY SAILING CLUB.**  
 A dingy race took place last Saturday. There were nine entries. The Pearl, sailed by A. Martin, won the first prize, followed by the Sunbeam, sailed by S. Jones, second. The first prize was \$3 and the second \$1.

**METHEOLOGICAL REPORTS.**

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under this heading as to the next Australian team visiting England. I think that no better group could be selected. Messrs. Turner, Bannerman, Blackham, Bruce, Giffen, and Lyons, are capable of shooting, and the latter is a first-class batsman. I think that my decision, because no matter who were picked there would sure to be some petty jealousy (I cannot call it such) between the players, would be a disadvantage to Australia. I would strongly suggest to the powers that be that one or two batsmen be played either in the first or second innings. I think that Mr. Eleven to play a combined eleven, the combination to be picked from Messrs. Woodman, Barrett, Lewis, Woodman, Turner, Blackham, Bruce, Giffen, and Lyons; Coningham, Freddie, Donnie, Percy, Richardson, Callaway, Bonner, Mastie, Piers, M'Donnell, and Moore.

I have been thinking about you very much lately,  
 and wondering how you are getting on.  
 I hope you are well and happy.  
 I am still working hard,  
 but sometimes I feel like taking a break  
 and going back to school.  
 I miss my friends and teachers.  
 I hope you will write soon.  
 Love,  
 John Doe

held in Dundee in the *Orange Daily* were the most successful of those that our branches of L. R. R. of the Empire amateur the following

## 1034



## M I T T A G O N

TO GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF A COMFORTABLE HOME.

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**P**ADDINGTON.—4-room HOUSE to let.  
Apply 13 Sutherland-st., Paddington.

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Close to tram road, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 10 rooms,  
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**spoon, pos., large dowl, good yard. Wells, 1 Henty-**  
**TORR, 4 floors, low rent, best part Clarence**  
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 hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., in first-  
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**SUNDAY.**—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRWEA  
BURN, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 228  
Market-street, Thursday, February 2, 1894.